

conveying to her information of the slightest change in the illustrious patient's condition.

WORKS FRANK REALIZED.

Unhappily the great strain was not to be relieved as evening approached. At 5:30 Dr. Laking and Reid, with Dr. Powell, Dr. Dawson and Dr. Thomson, were again in consultation. In the course of the afternoon Dr. Laking left the palace for a brief period, and before the evening diagnosis was made every possible curative aspect of the King's illness had been discussed and its practice rendered applicable if possible. To the distress of the royal family Dr. Laking, on emerging from the King's room once more, was unable to offer any reassurance as to the patient's condition.

On the contrary, the worst fears were realized when it had to be announced that the condition was critical, although a strong and fervent hope was added that the King's constitution and indomitable pluck would see him through his last grave illness, serve him in good stead, but the extreme gravity of affairs was not mitigated, and shortly before midnight death came.

THE CHAMBER OF DEATH.

At 12:10 the Prince and Princess of Wales left the palace and returned to Marlborough House for the night. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been waiting near the bedchamber since 9 o'clock, was summoned to the bedside before death occurred and administered the last rites of the church. The end had been expected from about 11 o'clock.

Lord Knollys announced the King's death to a group of reporters at the palace door, simply saying: "Gentlemen, the King is dead."

ANNOUNCING THE NEWS.

The King's physicians remained in the death chamber until the King breathed his last. They then retired to an adjoining anteroom, where they immediately drew up and signed an announcement of the death and caused it to be conveyed without delay to the Home Secretary. Simultaneously telegrams were despatched to the German Emperor and other relatives of the King among the royal families abroad. A telegram was also sent to Prime Minister Asquith, who had already started for England from Spain. Col. Sir Arthur Davidson said his Majesty died quietly and peacefully.

AFRICAN VISIT CANCELED.

The death of the King will cause the cancellation of the projected visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to South Africa to inaugurate the new Union Parliament. It is likely that the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will go out in their stead.

A DRAMATIC CRISIS.

The sudden death of the King found England face to face with one of the most interesting and dramatic situations in its national life and political history. While London in particular has been contemplating the inauguration of a social season which promised to rival in brilliancy and éclat any since the second jubilee of Queen Victoria, there was hardly a part of the empire which was not hoping to have the opportunity of welcoming some royal visitor this year.

Two of the most noteworthy instances were the inaugurations of the Union Parliament in South Africa by the Prince and Princess of Wales, while the Duke of Connaught was to attend the national exhibition in Canada. At least one son of the Prince of Wales was hoping to inaugurate his practical career as a sailor on voyage such as his father enjoyed years ago.

The King and Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales had been contemplating a busy social season. It is well known that the Prince had mapped a programme of royal duties which would have given him far greater opportunities than he had enjoyed hitherto, both of acquiring experience and of familiarizing all sections with his personality.

Analyzing the outlook in detail it can be stated that the number of royal and distinguished visitors who intended to visit here during the summer included nearly all the sovereigns of Europe. They will come, but it will be to a funeral and not to a fête. The King and the Prince of Wales planned to attend innumerable events of a social, military and sporting nature. The King's death will cancel all these engagements. Two courts were to be held in June, but they now are abandoned, because the court enters upon three months mourning.

THE ROOSEVELT VISIT.

There is much speculation as to the effect the King's death will have upon the arrangements for the reception of Col. Roosevelt, who is due to arrive here on May 15. All the arrangements for him to be entertained at the palace by royalty must be abandoned. The King's death, however, will not interfere with his Romanes lecture at Oxford University. It will probably cause him to cancel most of his private engagements, save those to visit intimate friends.

IT WILL CAUSE THE ABANDONMENT OF ALL THE DINNERS AND LUNCHEONS ARRANGED AT WHICH ROOSEVELT INTENDED TO MEET THE LEADERS OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES.

Until Col. Roosevelt himself is heard from nobody knows what curtailment of the plans of his visit outside his engagements with royalty will be made by his dictation. The King's death may give Col. Roosevelt an opportunity to represent the United States at the royal funeral.

THE ROOSEVELT VISIT.

All the London morning papers appear with mourning borders and turned titles. All contain long editorial eulogies of King Edward's character as a man and sovereign. All agree in calling him the world's most famous pacemaker. Among many expressions the following from a Radical newspaper may be quoted as a sample.

"He will live in the memory of his subjects as one who was personally loved and admired because he reflected with strange completeness the ideals of the ordinary British citizen. In all his reign he never struck a false note in appeal, direct or indirect, to the body of the nation. Seriousness of purpose and delicate appreciation of the nature of his high constitutional office were equally

remarkable in him. He leaned to no party, uttered no indiscretions, nor was his purely personal influence over the multitude confined to his own country. His genial humanity won hearts wherever it was publicly seen."

Editorial references to George V. are few and brief. It is recognized that his character and ambitions are almost unknown quantities. It is remarked, however, that he has received all the training in public affairs which it is possible to impart to an heir apparent, and confidence is expressed that the opportunities of kingship will call forth inherited abilities.

THE KINGS LAST DAY.

Bulletins That Told the Story of His Approaching End—Palace Scenes.

LONDON, May 7.—The bulletin issued by the King's doctors during yesterday told the story of his failing vitality. This was the first given out in the morning.

The King has passed a comparatively quiet night, but the symptoms have not improved and his Majesty's condition gives rise to grave anxiety.

"LAKING," "REID," "POWELL," "DAWSON," "THOMSON."

The first bulletin issued yesterday was signed by the King's three regular physicians, Sir Francis Henry Laking, Sir James Reid and Sir Richard Douglas Powell. Dr. Bertrand Dawson, whose name, with that of Dr. Thomson, is added to the signers of this morning's bulletin, has been physician extraordinary to the King since 1907.

The following official bulletin was issued at 8:30 o'clock.

"The King's symptoms have become worse during the day and his Majesty's condition is now critical."

Presently it was learned that the condition of the King became worse soon after the above bulletin was issued at 8:30 o'clock, and that his condition was so critical that it was feared that he would not last through the night.

Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, received a command by special message at 8 o'clock to go to Buckingham Palace immediately. This was ominous, as it is the duty of the Home Secretary to certify to the death of the King.

At 8:30 o'clock it was stated on good authority that all the members of the royal family had been summoned to Buckingham Palace. Naturally it was concluded that the end was close at hand.

HOPE ABANDONED.

The latest bulletin gave the gravest aspect to the King's condition. It was surmised that the physicians made the bulletin as conservative as possible, considering his Majesty's true condition.

Within Buckingham Palace there was great distress. The Prince of Wales had been in his father's room since 9 o'clock in the morning and left it only to snatch a hasty sandwich in the anteroom. After 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon the King suffered frequent spells of coughing. Oxygen was administered frequently.

Beyond the official evening bulletin no official news was obtainable at the palace. The Queen remained in her apartments, receiving news from the King's room by enquiry at frequent intervals.

Believers in omens gathered hope when it was announced that the King's horse, Witch of the Air, had won a race at Kempton Park. The victory of the horse was greeted with prolonged cheering. The latest bulletin, however, sadly darkened the hopes of loyal Britons.

MAINT CALLED.

The Archbishop of Canterbury visited the palace again this evening. He left at 7:15 o'clock after a consultation with the Prince of Wales. Although there were many callers at the palace during the day none was admitted to the sick chamber except the members of the royal family. Even the Archbishop, although within the palace, did not see his Majesty.

The Archbishop, however, had a half-hour's interview with the Queen. He telegraphed in the afternoon the following message to all the diocesan Bishops in England and Wales of the Church of England:

"The prayers of the Church and the people of England are requested on behalf of His Majesty the King in his grave illness."

The callers at Buckingham Palace included Lord Kitchener and Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner. The Princess of Wales suddenly returned to the castle at 7:30 o'clock. She was evidently distraught with grief. The Duchess of Albany left the palace at 7:20 o'clock apparently in tears. When the flag over the palace was lowered at 7:30 o'clock, as is the custom at sundown, many people who were prepared for the worst by the last bulletin thought it was a signal that the King was dead and doffed their hats gravely.

About this time there was a tremendous crush of callers and an extra gate, as well as an extra visiting book had to be requisitioned.

Lord Knollys when questioned as to the report that the King had taken a chill at Sandringham during his week end there replied that he was unable to say whether or not this was true. Indeed, he added it was impossible to tell precisely

when his Majesty's illness began or how it originated.

THE ROYAL FAMILY GATHERS.

The members of the royal family at the palace include Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Fife and the Princess Victoria.

The callers included Mr. Reid, the American Ambassador; the Earl of Granville and the Countess, formerly Miss Beatrice Mills of New York; Rufus Isaacs, the Solicitor-General, and Lord Mayor Sir John Knoll. The ordinary congestion outside the Mansion House in Whitehall was intensified by a crowd of city men who were constantly assembling to scan the official bulletin.

The Lord Mayor telegraphed Lord Knollys expressing the concern of the

chief physician, having oxygen tanks always handy. During the travels of the King the tanks were sent to Biarritz.

HOPE AGAINST HOPE.

Until the end came the greatest reluctance was maintained in the palace and among members of the court circle, the desire being to avoid alarming the public.

The correspondent of THE SUN saw Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, at Buckingham Palace at 10 o'clock last night. He was extremely reticent. He said:

"I am unable to give you anything but the official news. There is no news since the bulletin issued at 8 o'clock to-night."

The correspondent spoke of the great desire throughout America and Canada to learn the condition of the King and asked if there had been any change in

to his advice. He disappeared at a moment when England is passing through the greatest political crisis since 1890.

BERLIN, May 7.—The Kaiser displayed all day yesterday great concern over the condition of King Edward. He cancelled his arrangements to attend a gala performance at the Royal Theatre at Wiesbaden last night. He also decided not to attend the gala concert arranged by his command for the afternoon because of the illness of his uncle. He was in constant communication with the Foreign Office in Berlin and the German Embassy in London.

The first news of King Edward's illness was published in Berlin at noon yesterday, Thursday having been a holiday. Excited crowds clustered around the bulletin boards last night. The news-



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KING GEORGE AND HIS FAMILY.

city and requesting that the sympathy of the business men be conveyed to the Queen.

Replying to the Lord Mayor's telegram Queen Alexandra telegraphed back: "I am most grateful for your telegram. Please convey to the citizens of London my heartfelt thanks."

OUTSIDE THE PALACE.

There was the nucleus of a crowd outside Buckingham Palace early in the morning patiently awaiting the posting of the official bulletin on the gates of the palace. Few of them recognized Lord Knollys, the King's secretary, when he drove up in a brougham about 8 o'clock. Meanwhile the crowd which had been increasing in numbers every moment, was rewarded at 10:30 o'clock by seeing the Prince of Wales drive up. He was received with quiet demonstrations of sympathy. He proceeded direct to his father's apartments.

It was a relief to all that the time honored custom of the changing of the guard proceeded as usual. The soldiers entered the palace yard with a file and drum corps playing, which was taken to indicate that there had been no very grave development. But that there had not been any improvement was proved when it became known that two additional physicians had been called in. They were Bertrand Dawson and St. Clair Thomson, whose names are appended to the latest bulletin.

A special police force was called out to regulate the increasing crowd in front of Buckingham Palace. There was such a crush of visitors at the regular visitors' door that callers who were anxious to sign the calling book were received at the so-called diplomatists' entrance. The camera floundered commandeering passing carriages in order to secure snapshots of distinguished callers.

A large supply of oxygen tanks was taken into the palace. Indeed for several years past Sir Francis Laking, the King's

the King's condition since 8 o'clock. Lord Knollys replied: "I can give you only the official news."

As the correspondent of THE SUN was entering the palace yard after leaving Lord Knollys's office an automobile drove up. From it stepped out Mrs. George Keppel with Sir Archibald Edmondstone, Mrs. Keppel's brother, who was the King's groom in waiting yesterday. When he was relieved by Sir John Lister-Kaye, who married Natica Yznaga. Mrs. Keppel's brother entered the palace at 10:30.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night the police inspector on duty at Buckingham Palace told the crowd outside that the King's condition was unchanged. The same information was given out by the Central News Association, which quoted Ambassador Reid as its authority.

GRIEF ALL OVER EUROPE.

Paris in Consternation Over the News Berlin Dispatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 7.—While Parisians were leaving the theatre last night the news of the death of King Edward was received and it spread with lightning rapidity. There was a rush for the British Embassy and the Palace of the Elysée, while mounted municipal guards galloped out of the various ministries to convey the news officially to their chiefs. The central telegraph office was crowded with excited foreign journalists clamoring for communication with England, Germany and Italy. The Paris papers issued no special editions.

The Echo de Paris says that King Edward's diplomatic work during his reign was based upon the great principle from which English statesmen have never departed, namely, that England opposes herself to the strongest European Power. The entente cordiale brought about by England under King Edward's guidance had no other object than to assure equilibrium among the forces of Europe and to insure peace. They were peace guarantees against the encroachments of any Power anxious to become preponderant. This policy was of the utmost value to France. Happily this tradition of England is firmly established and will remain despite the disappearance of its best champion, but his death carries off that strong authority borne by the deceased, who might have been one day the supreme arbiter of Europe's destinies.

The Petit Parisien says nobody can reproach him with ever having attempted to embitter contention or of having had a wish to amplify any dispute. He over insisted upon peace by justice. He inherited from his mother that lucidity, that practical sense and that desire for solving intricate problems clearly which are so manifestly seen in Queen Victoria's letters recently published. For these reasons his ministers, whether Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman or Mr. Asquith, ever gave earnest ear

papers were filled with articles about King Edward to the exclusion of all other topics.

Almost without exception the newspapers praised the King as being the cleverest living diplomat among the crowned heads of the world and one who endeared himself to a greater number of persons throughout the world than any other monarch.

The illness of King Edward had a depressing effect on the opening of the stock market. The Bourse, however, closed stronger.

ROME, May 7.—The Pope learned of the fatal issue of King Edward's illness a few minutes after midnight. He was deeply grieved.

MADRID, May 7.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria, the latter a niece of King Edward, were expecting that his illness would end fatally, and they passed the late hours of the night in receiving despatches from London. They received the news of the King's death at about 1 o'clock this morning.

COL. CODY MOURNS A FRIEND.

Lowered Flags and a Dirge at the Word of the King's Death.

Col. William F. Cody, astride of a tall white horse, was waiting at the ring entrance of Madison Square Garden last night for the buglers to sound "Boots and Saddles," the signal for the opening of his show. Some in the assembling audience noticed a man dash clear across the oval from the Madison avenue entrance to where Buffalo Bill was holding his horse in check.

The man handed Col. Cody a yellow slip. At that instant the buglers blared "Boots and Saddles." Col. Cody, having glanced at the telegram, threw up a hand at the band. It ceased playing. A moment later it began to play a dead march.

In role the first troop of the congress of the riders of all nations. As it happened the British dragoons entered first. The British flag drooped along the flank of the standard bearer's horse. Ex-cavalrymen of the United States Seventh followed, the American flag lowered instead of flaunting. Troop by troop the riders of other nations filed in at the walk, their flags drooping.

No one then made the announcement that the King of England was dead. The audience didn't have to be told. Before the last of the horsemen had circled the great oval most of the men were standing with their heads bare.

Toward the close of the show, after Buffalo Bill in the spectacle of the Battle of Summit Springs had shot Chief Tail Bull, the audience saw the old scout ride to the centre of the ring and doff his hat. There was a pause during which Col. Cody seemed to be collecting himself. Presently he made a brief speech in which he referred to his acquaintance with King Edward VII. He said that the King was one of the finest men he had ever been his fortune to know; that he was a great friend of the United States and that he had overlooked an opportunity to show consideration and affection for Americans. Col. Cody did not tell his audience that the only pieces of jewelry he wears were presents from Queen Victoria and King Edward. The Queen years ago gave him a ring. King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales presented to him a diamond pin

APPRAISING KING GEORGE V.

HIS INEXPERIENCE CAUSES FEAR IN VIEW OF CRISIS.

The Death of King Edward, However, May Have a Sobering Effect on Home Politics—Lords and Liberals May Compromise Now—Plans Proposed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, May 7.—With the reign of Edward VII. closed, the nation will now turn not only with interest but with some anxiety to the prospect of his successor's rule. The first thought forcing itself upon the mind of the ordinary British subject is King George's comparative inexperience.

It will be recalled that when King Edward came to the throne he had acquired during his mother's long reign large experience of men and affairs. It is otherwise with his son. The new King is of a retiring, home loving nature, and it is well known that he took up with diffidence and regret the position which fell to him through the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, in 1892.

He was then almost unknown beyond his home circle. Since he became Prince of Wales he has visited distant parts of the empire and given the impression of keen interest in its welfare and intimate acquaintance with its conditions and needs. Some of his public speeches have been happily framed and his "Wake Up, England," uttered as a warning and command to the mother country after his world tour, has become an oft quoted maxim.

He is interested in the progress of science, and nothing pleases him more than to converse with men and women who have achieved great things. But his real capacities for kingship are unknown. If he has inherited the abilities of his immediate ancestors he has yet to demonstrate them to the country and the world. His first and heaviest legacy is the constitutional problem which dominates national life at the present moment, and upon his handling of this crisis his reputation immediately depends.

The very untimely death of King Edward VII. is certain to have an effect on the political situation. The new King, George, it is known has been studying the political situation closely. The situation is one of some difficulty for the present Government. There is a way out of it, however, in two directions. The first is a truce in the quarrel between the two houses of Parliament, and the other is a compromise between the two houses themselves without the interposition of the King at all.

The death of a monarch no longer necessitates the dissolution of Parliament, and in any event a general election this year is now believed to be unlikely. There is no great controversial measure before Parliament at the present moment. Even the passing of the budget for the year 1910-11 is not of very pressing importance. The experience of the last six months has shown that it is possible to collect most of the revenue of the year without the formal passage of a budget.

In the event of a truce, however, there will be no difficulty whatever in passing a budget by general consent of the houses and confining the business of the present session entirely to supply. It would then be possible to adjourn at an early date and call Parliament together in the autumn for a resumption of the political struggle.

Although Sir Edward Grey at Oxford declared there was no chance of compromise on the issues which now vex the two houses it is interesting to note that Lord Carson in a speech on Thursday directly invited the Government to negotiate one. It is probably true that at the present moment there is not much chance of the Lords and Commons agreeing, but it is expected that the temper of the contestants will be modified by the death of the King.

His Majesty's death would in any event necessitate a postponement of the crisis. A postponement to it is felt in political circles would assist the cause of compromise. Most of the Ministers have at one time or another used the language of Sir Edward Grey, but this does not altogether shut out the possibility of some arrangement being made by which a general election will be avoided.

In liberal circles it is suggested that the Lords may surrender, and by a standing order of their House accept the Government terms or something approaching them. The advantage of this proposal from the point of view of the Lords is that it is not the lasting effect of a statute, while it gives favour even with Keir Hardie, since it preserves an unwritten constitution, but in any event the fact is admitted that in the face of the national calamity the voice of political anger must be stilled.

British Columbia Mourns King Edward.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 6.—British Columbia to-night mourns the death of his Majesty King Edward. Provincial and city officials all over the province closed promptly upon receiving the news. Ships in the harbors placed their flags at half mast and displayed crepe, similar signs of grief appearing in the cities and towns on the public buildings and private homes. The ball game between Vancouver and Seattle was called off in the fifth inning. Public and civic meetings shutting off as promptly. Public offices throughout the province will be closed to-morrow and special services have been arranged for Sunday.

St. George Society's Condolence.

Francis S. Green of Newark and Irvington, N. J., who is the supreme head of the Order of the Sons of St. George in the United States, will send a cable message of condolence to the British royal family this morning in which he will express the grief of the thousands of Englishmen in this country over the death of King Edward.

You Are Cordially Invited

TO ATTEND A LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY BICKNELL YOUNG, C.S.B.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND, AT CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 3:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.

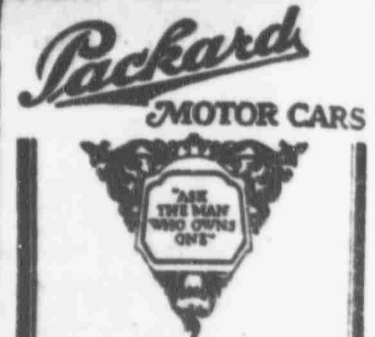
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The Sunday Sun

"With parasols the Persian Kings Went out to raise a row."

They didn't make one-half the fuss that pretty girls make now when underneath a parasol of some bewitching hue they wander forth to take the air and incidentally you And the nature of the allurement is minutely described in an article in THE SUNDAY SUN on the

Return of the Parasol.

If your wife should arise some pleasant morning at break of day, hire an automobile as pacemaker and rush madly after it 'cross country for five miles, would you phone the nearest sanitarium or merely regard her as a victim of New Thought? Either way you would be wrong, for she is in training for the very latest thing in fashions, for this week at any rate.

The Byzantine Figure

which is portrayed in to-morrow's paper.

Eight Women Aviators scouring high heaven, one fell to earth and said: "What an uncomfortable experience." She and her seven fearless friends appear in THE SUNDAY SUN in an interesting article on the

Woman-Bird.

In Chicago some members of the police force rush the tea caddy in lieu of the growler. They are the Policewomen of that city and the record of their work and achievements furnishes absorbing matter for a story that appears to-morrow about

The Skirted Police.

Have you ever longed to set on canvas the picture of a city side street, at the quiet colored end of some May evening, for example? If you have you will be interested in reading about the work of a group of artists who have discovered

New York's Varied Beauty.

He sent an onyx and a bushbuck with a bongo on the side and some choice glands and a lot of Kobs, till even the janitors sighed. For you see they have to work day and night at the Smithsonian, which looks like an African morgue just at present according to to-morrow's article, headed

The Colonel's Spoils.

With THE SUNDAY SUN writers you may eat the 67,64th duck sold in the house of Frederic, Paris's impressionist chef, and watch the Grand Duke Boris eat a sheep's head, and wander through the East Side of our own city with three delightful comrades, who introduce you to a Hebraic Walt Whitman and the man who outpoed Poe and listen to the yarn of the Soul of the Samurai and find out the middle name of the boy who stood on the burning deck and—well, do a lot of other things, interesting of course.

The Sunday Sun.

DIED.

COMFORT.—At Montclair, N. J., on May 6, George Plisk Comfort, L. H. D., LL. D., director of Museum of Fine Arts, Syracuse, N. Y. Private services held Sunday at home of son, Ralph M. Comfort, Public service and interment at Syracuse, N. Y., 2 P. M. at home of son, Ralph M. Comfort, 241 West 23d St. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL, BLDG.), Time later.

HENRY.—On May 6, Henrietta Henry, Service "The Federal Church," (FRANK E. CAMPBELL, BLDG.), 241 West 23d St. Saturday 1 P. M. HERRIMAN.—At Rome, Italy, Elizabeth Wyckoff, wife of William H. Herriman, formerly of Brooklyn. Private papers please copy.

HODENPILL.—On Thursday, May 5, 1910, at his residence at 11 East 11th St., Dr. Eugene Hodenpill, in his 47th year. Funeral service at Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St., between Broadway and 7th St., on Saturday, May 7, at 3 P. M. Interment at Sag Harbor, L. I., at convenience of family.

HOLMES.—On May 6, 1910, William Holmes, Services "The Federal Church," (FRANK E. CAMPBELL, BLDG.), 241 West 23d St. Time later. MCINNIS.—On May 5, 1910, Richard McInnis, Services "The Federal Church," (FRANK E. CAMPBELL, BLDG.), 241 West 23d St. Saturday 2 o'clock.

PETERS.—Suddenly, on May 1, at Mt. Indian, N. Y., Edward Gould Peters, formerly of Boston, in his 51th year. RECORD.—In Montclair, N. J., on May 6, 1910, Nellie R. Record, widow of Nelson B. Record, Funeral services 1:30 P. M. on May 7, at residence, 3 Belvidere Street, Montclair, N. J. Interment Sunday, May 8, at Central Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass. Although no Maine papers please copy.

REED.—On May 6, Mary Hildred Reed, wife of the late Edward Reed, at Milford, Pa. Funeral private. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy. STILLMAN.—On May 5, 1910, Susanna Stillman, Services "The Federal Church," 241 West 23d St. (FRANK E. CAMPBELL, BLDG.) Sunday, May 7, 1 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 23d St., between Broadway and 7th St. Rev. WILTON MERRILL SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. H. SMITH, Jr., Assistant. Rev. J. W. SMITH, Jr., Assistant. At 6 P. M. Rev. Francis L. Higgins, the Pastor, will preach, with prayer.

Rev. Norman Thomson at 8:15 P. M. Sunday School, 3 P. M. Devotional services Wednesday evening at 8 P. M. All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH

Fifth